

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1869.

OUR POLICY WITH REGARD TO CANADA.

We regret to see such an undue amount of attention given by our press to Canadian politics. We cannot understand that they concern us in the slightest degree in their proximate issue. The people of Canada are quite able to manage their own affairs and their relations with England without our generous interference, and they show pretty plainly that it is their intention to do so. We may rest assured that annexation is the idea least contemplated by the great body of Canadians, and the least desired by every sensible man on this side of the dividing line.

We are in favor of annexing Canada whenever Canada shall grow into a self-sustaining State. That time has not yet come. Her forces are scattered and insufficient, her resources are only comparatively developed, and for many years she would be a burden upon the American nation it could very illly bear. Every dollar and sinew our citizens can spare must now be devoted to our own territories. It will need every nerve and muscle of our home and foreign emigration to colonize and develop them. We need to be strong ourselves, in every part; we need to get our own vast machine in full active working order throughout, before we turn our attention outward. Let us consider this, and stop dreaming. The day will surely dawn when Canada not only may be, but must be, ours: do not let us hope for this new and heavy responsibility before we have discharged the old one that rests upon us at home.

That the true means to accomplish the end of annexation are in active operation now, we are rejoiced to know. The tide of emigration is setting steadily westward, and in a few years, local centers having sprung up throughout the whole country, and fruitful fields having been evolved from marsh and desert, we will find we have infused such power into our national arms that we are ready for new acquisitions and fresh enterprises of civilization. What we contend for is that our charity should begin at home; we have no wish that it should end there. Let us strengthen ourselves, and we shall be in a better position to strengthen others. Let us cultivate and develop that 1,499,561 miles which is as yet comparatively undeveloped, and we shall see clearly how we may annex 2,841,327 miles which will need all the outlay of money, bone, and muscle we are able to invest to render it ultimately profitable. We hold it the duty of every responsible journal in this age of feverish scheming to set these facts fairly before the people. The strength of a nation does not lie in the extent of its territory, but in the extent of the development of that territory. Every acre of ground we add to our possessions to-day, if it does not prove a source of immediate revenue, will be a source of immediate weakness. Alaska, for which we paid seven millions in gold, would be well got rid of at a price less than the sum we have already spent in her improvement. Texas and the country acquired by our treaty with Mexico will now, for the first time, become a paying investment for money sunk there by a Democratic administration twenty-one years ago. Look where we will, experience still points to the same moral—no annexation without remuneration.

Of course, our remarks do not and cannot apply to the acquisition of Cuba. Her internal commerce is vigorous and healthy, her soil is in a high state of cultivation, and her people are willing and anxious for annexation to the United States. The sum we shall spend upon her reconstruction, as a new State in the American Union, will be inconsiderable, while the life-giving power of American laws extending over her territory will strengthen and vivify every native energy which Spanish oppression has hitherto done its best to weaken and destroy. By Grant's policy we are losers neither in fortune or good name. By anybody else's policy, looking to the purchase or acquisition of fruitful icebergs and teeming trades in skins, we lose at least our reputation for sanity and an amount of money woful indeed to compute. Of course, we might console ourselves with the reflection that we had got wisdom by experience; but when we meditated how much in the course of our history we had paid for that valuable commodity already, it might not prove a very potent comfort. Moral: let us mind our own business at home.

THE KING OF SPAIN.

The throne of Spain has now been vacant about a year, and although the country appeared to get along very well for a time without a king, dissatisfaction with the Provisional Government has been increasing, and matters have now come to such a pass that unless something is speedily done to complete in a satisfactory manner the good work commenced by the expulsion of Isabella, the prospects are that a new revolution will be inaugurated. In the exultation of their newfound liberty, the Spaniards were satisfied with almost anything, but the dilatory policy of the men who assumed the responsibilities of the Government gave ample opportunity for rival factions to organize and assert their

claims to notice. As time passed on the line between the Republicans and Monarchists became more definitely drawn, and the advocates of the largest liberty were less disposed to yield anything to their opponents. The regency of Marshal Serrano was looked upon as a mere makeshift, and the difficulty in finding a suitable and acceptable person to fill the vacant throne served to strengthen the hands of those who were in favor of doing away with thrones and kings altogether. The republican outbreaks in various parts of the country have been suppressed by force of arms, but as fast as put down in one place the enemies of monarchism appeared in another, and the Government has had its hands full to manage them. In addition to this there is a revolution in the wealthiest and most important of Spain's colonial possessions, which has managed to at least hold its own against the Spanish forces, and which threaten the mother country by a prospect of the ultimate interference of the United States.

In this muddled state of affairs, Serrano and his collaborators have apparently come to the conclusion that it is high time that the election of a permanent ruler was consummated. We are consequently informed that the Council of Ministers has fixed upon the Duke of Genoa as the future King of Spain, and that his name will be presented to the Cortes in a few days. The probabilities are that this young gentleman will be elected, and he ought certainly to prove a good choice if there is any merit in the length of time it has taken to make a selection, or the thorough canvass of the merits of all the available and unavailable candidates that could possibly be put up. At any rate, there will be a visible head to the State, but whether that will be sufficient to reconcile all the disturbing elements that are now in conflict is yet to be determined.

Prince Thomas Albert Victor, Duke of Genoa, and the, at present, prospective King of Spain, is the nephew of King Victor Emanuel. He is now between fourteen and fifteen years of age, and is at present completing his education in England. Report speaks well of him, but he is too young yet to have made much of a mark in the world, and it remains to be seen what kind of a monarch he will make. In case of the Duke of Genoa becoming the King of Spain, the most disappointed candidate will be the Duke de Montpensier. This prince has a large and influential party advocating his claims to the throne, and to reconcile them, the project of a marriage between the Duke of Genoa and the Princess Maria, third daughter of the Duke de Montpensier, has been started. Such an arrangement as this is expected to satisfy all but the extremists of both sides—the Bourbon partisans and the uncompromising republicans.

It would seem that there is more statecraft and intrigue in this arrangement than sound political policy; and although the selection of a youngster like the Duke of Genoa may have the desired effect of pacifying the country, and completing in a satisfactory manner the work of the revolution, it must be confessed that it is a doubtful experiment, in which the chances of failure are greater than those of success. Every friend of liberty will earnestly desire that Spain shall prosper under the new order of things, and that one of the most remarkable revolutions of modern times shall produce results that will conduce to the happiness and welfare of the people and to the spread of liberal ideas; but the signs of the times are not over promising, and no one will be disappointed if the new monarchy falls as the Regency and Provisional Junta failed before it.

LITERARY EDUCATION.

These columns have advocated recently those forms of education known as "for business" and "scientific." We speak to-day of that more general training obtained from a classical course in a good college.

It would, no doubt, be sheer folly for any authority to dictate to the American people what sort of education they wish for their sons. If the practical needs of the age demand for certain students the omission of Greek and Latin from the curriculum, and the substitution thereof of physical science, or if want of time or of means necessitates partial courses for other young men who must go into business, that college is simply blinded by prejudice which, in the name of conservatism, refuses to supply these demands, especially if the interests needing men thus trained are of any magnitude. But we must not forget, in our haste to furnish what is popular, that another class of students—the sons of rich men whose leisure is to be ample, or prospective students of professions—both wish and need the broadest and most liberal culture possible. Hence, while every chance is given to those who can stay for the "half loaf" only, to those who seek a higher education still greater opportunities should be afforded than are now offered anywhere in this country. The large number of Americans who go abroad to study proves that the wants of our students will not be fully supplied till we have real universities on the German plan.

The value of extended theoretical investigations appears clearly, when we consider the capacities of the human mind and the importance of disciplining it to the highest possible point. It certainly is worth our while to develop the material good of earth, but it is not all of life. Practical men, in large numbers, are indispensable; but suppose their practice had no foundation in theory! Can we conceive of the art of civil engineering had the science never been determined? Even the science of language, apparently the most unpractical of studies, connects itself with our every-day life. And yet the discoverers of the principles constituting these and all other sciences were theorists, such men as Humboldt, Faraday, Newton, Watts, Muller, Schlegel. "Why teach a boy the mathematics of the law of gravitation?" say practical men. "Its workings are all he needs to know." But the law of gravi-

tation was merely a guess, based on the fall of an apple, till Newton's calculations proved it true for the universe. Suppose man familiar with its effects, would the thousand nice applications of it that are now directed, nay, suggested, by calculations of its exact power under given conditions, have ever been possible? The argument is capable of indefinite expansion, but enough has been said to make evident the necessity of preserving a widely educated class, whose mental discipline shall be entirely in the direction of abstract study, and whose aim shall be the development of pure science.

But, further, literature (we take the word in its fullest sense) is of itself both a pleasing and a profitable study. The Sanskrit books and the cuneiform inscriptions of Chaldea have both been adduced to prove the antiquity of civilization far beyond the centuries commonly assigned to it. Philology, the historical study of language, offers stores of valuable knowledge to any one in earnest, and is as yet but in its infancy as regards certain groups of nations. These studies, it is true, add nothing directly to our money-bags. A man may devote his life to them, and die with not one dollar more a year than he had when he came of age. But what life is nobler for one who inherits wealth? To have contributed a single link to the great chain of knowledge that binds the spiritual in man to Him who is an all-wise spirit, is better than to have built great houses or laid out vast estates, and neglected mental culture. We know, of course, that this life is open but to comparatively few, but these few are more than enough to demand as ample endowment for literary professorships as for scientific chairs. The various courses in our universities should be kept wholly distinct, so that no students may seek instruction which they cannot find.

On rich parents devolves the duty of maintaining this culture in the world. Let no boy who shows ability of this high order be sent to count up profits on sugar and molasses, if ample means are already in the father's strong box. Men who must toil for their daily bread need to be brave indeed if they will face the self-denials of the poor student's life. Those who already have wealth for several generations are the destined crusaders for the recapture of the intellectual Jerusalem.

LET HIM WITHDRAW.—The opposition to the re-election of Colonel Elisha W. Davis to the Legislature from the Tenth District is so strong and so manifest in the ranks of the Republican party, that it is his duty to withdraw from the canvass, in order that a candidate may be selected who will command the votes of all the Republicans in the district, and thus prevent it from falling into the hands of the Democracy. Colonel Davis is well aware that, if he remains in the field, he will not receive the hearty support of the Republican party of his district. Many votes that would be cheerfully cast for almost any other prominent Republican in the district will be thrown in favor of his Democratic opponent, in case an independent Republican candidate is not placed in the field, while many others will neglect to vote at all. In this way the success of the whole City ticket is imperilled. Colonel Davis claims to be a good Republican, anxious to serve the party to the extent of his ability. Let him substantiate his claim and his professions by remaining no longer an impediment to the success of the Republican ticket throughout the city.

THE TYRANT LOPEZ has been pushed to the wall at last. The latest advices from the seat of war in Paraguay, which appear entirely worthy of credit, state that Lopez has sustained two overwhelming defeats, and that in his flight he was forced to abandon his steamers. Ever since Count d'Eu assumed command of the Allied armies, the war has been prosecuted with unusual vigor, although the clamor for its abandonment has not ceased in Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and there is now a prospect that it will speedily be brought to a successful close, even if such a desirable result has not already been brought about.

MISS MURPHY has made another tremendous jump, clearing 11 feet 7 1/2 inches at a single bound. Here's another incontrovertible argument in favor of female suffrage. What show of justice is there in depriving a woman of a vote who can clear 11 feet 7 1/2 inches, and yet permitting a man who cannot jump half that distance to vote as often as he pleases?

ENGLISH TEXTILE FACTORIES.—The inspectors of factories in Great Britain have just issued their semi-monthly reports, and the facts therein embodied are of special interest to the proprietors and employes of the hundreds of factories scattered throughout this busy city. In 1856 the number of cotton factories in the northern district of the kingdom was 2210; in 1858 it was 2549; and in this period woolen factories had increased from 1055 to 1265; worsted factories from 525 to 708; silk factories had decreased from 417 to 405; silk factories had increased from 400 to 521; and new factories, of a description that did not exist at all in 1856, had been established to the number of 497. The number of spindles in these factories has greatly increased since 1856, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Spindles. Rows include Cotton, Woolen, Worsted, Flax, and Silk for the years 1856 and 1858.

RUSSIAN COMMERCE.—The gigantic empire of Russia, embracing some 50,000,000 of inhabitants and 9,000,000 miles of territory, now that it has relieved itself from the incubus of serfdom, is beginning to be one of the leading nations in commercial importance. Its trade with foreign countries has grown vastly within the last ten years. In that time its exports to the Baltic have increased in value 10,000,000 rubles (\$3,000,000), and the value of its exports shipped upon the Black Sea, and across the western land frontier has nearly doubled. The imports have also increased almost three-fold by the land frontier and have doubled in the northern ports. Great Britain and Prussia are the largest im-

ports of Russian goods, the former taking four times as much as the latter. The imports from foreign States in 1857 exceeded those in 1856 by no less than \$4,500,000, the largest share of which falls to Prussia. The entire value of the exports and imports of the empire to and from European countries (including Finland) amounted in 1857 to 457,000,000 rubles (\$135,000,000). During the same year 11,047 vessels were entered in Russian ports, and 11,090 cleared, showing totals respectively of 1,388,789 and 1,406,552 tons.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT eruptions and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Allocated Glycerine Toilet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & C. WALKER, No. 224 CHESTNUT STREET 34c

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, FIFTH AND LIBRARY STREETS, SEPTEMBER 29, 1869.

ORDER No. 5. I. Members will assemble at Headquarters on THURSDAY EVENING, September 30, 1869, at 7 o'clock, SHARP, for Parade, and to attend the Republican Mass Meeting in the Twenty-fourth ward.

II. Equipments for sale at the Hall day and evening. By order of GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr., Chief Marshal.

JOSEPH K. McCAMMON, Asst. Marshals. 9 29 2c

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, FIFTH AND LIBRARY STREETS, SEPTEMBER 29, 1869.

ORDER No. 6. I. Members will assemble at Headquarters, FRIDAY, October 1, 1869, at 7 o'clock P. M., SHARP, for Parade, and to attend the Republican demonstration at MOYAMENING Avenue and WASHINGTON Street.

II. Equipments for sale at the Hall day and evening. By order of GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr., Chief Marshal.

JOSEPH K. McCAMMON, Asst. Marshals. 9 30 2c

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS at the following places: WATERFORD, FRIDAY, October 1, will be addressed by JACOB MULFORD, Esq., and HON. WILLIAM H. GRAVE.

PEOPLE'S MASS CONVENTION. AT CHEW'S LANDING, SATURDAY, October 2, will be addressed by HON. JAMES M. SCOVELL, CHARLES J. HOLLIS, and HON. WILLIAM H. GRAVE, the Irish Orator.

The "Tanners" will be in attendance at Chew's Landing. 9 30 2c

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 265 WALNUT STREET. Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 390, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY has been transferred on the books of the company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHN VAN, Secretary. Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869.

CLOTHING. ROCKHILL & WILSON, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Are now prepared to offer the public an entirely new line of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz: DRIVING COATS OF ENGLISH DEVONSHIRE KERSEY, DRAB, OLIVES, BROWNS, GREENS.

Dress Suits, Ficus Walking Suits, Mixed Melton Suits, Plain Cassimere Suits, Scotch Cheviot Suits, Mixed Cassimere Suits, Angola Cassimere Suits, Harvard Walking Coats, Hunting Coats, LATEST STYLE.

In BOYS' and YOUTHS' garments we cannot be surpassed in STYLE or FINISH. We invite PARENTS to call and examine for themselves. We have in our Custom Department, on second floor, we have some four hundred different styles of COATS, CASIMERE, MERES, and VESTINGS, which will be disposed of at the lowest cash prices.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OCDEN & HYATT, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 815 ARCH STREET.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS. TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thustamp

THE CHESNUT STREET One-price Clothing House, No. 609 CHESTNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.

COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK. LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT. PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE. STRICTLY ONE PRICE. 1925 stubam

PERRY & CO. WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS, No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 thump

PIANOS. A CARD.—I HAVE DURING THE last year been selling my elegant, Steck & Co.'s and Haines & Co.'s Pianos nearly as low as any former time, and I have had the honor to receive the highest marked retail prices, but do not bind myself to any plan of "low prices" to take even less than these reduced old-time figures. A call and examination of the most complete stock of Pianos and Mason & Hamlin organs ever seen in Philadelphia will satisfy all as to who has reduced prices. J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESTNUT STREET.

ALBRECHT, RIEKER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 9 21 WAREHOUSES, No. 610 ARCH STREET.

DRY GOODS. EDWIN HALL & CO., NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Have now open a FULL LINE of the best makes of BLACK SILKS, FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

COLORED DRESS SILKS, FANCY SILKS, PIM BROS' IRISH POPLINS, FRENCH POPLINS, SILK CORDED POPLINS, At \$1.50, in desirable shades, worth \$2.

PLAID POPLINS, STRIPE POPLINS, BLACK DRESS GOODS, in great variety, at the lowest prices, SILK PLUSHES, in all the desirable shades of colors, STRIPE SATINS, for Trimmings, ROMAN SCARVES AND TIES. 9 18 thustamp

NOW OPENING AT THE EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, Four doors above Arch street: BONNET RIBBONS, SASH RIBBONS, SATIN RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, SILKS, BLACK AND COLORED SATINS, BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND PLUMES, LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS, BONNET AND HAT FRAMES, All which I offer at the lowest prices.

JULIUS SICHEL, No. 107 North EIGHTH Street, Four doors above Arch. 9 28 thustamp

FIRST QUALITY "PIM BROS' IRISH POPLINS," IN ALL COLORS. OF THE IMPORTATION, AND FOR SALE BY J. W. THOMAS, Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St., PHILADELPHIA. 9 11 tp

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS. RICKEY, SHARP & CO., NO. 727 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 1 13 tp

MOURNING DRY GOODS. BLACK DRAP D'HIVER, A New and Superior French Fabric for Deep Mourning. ALSO, BLACK POPLIN BIARRITZ, Of Very Fine Qualities.

BLACK CRETONNES, Just Imported and for Sale by BESSON & SON, MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE, No. 918 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 9 26 3tp

BONNETS, HATS, ETC. RETAIL DEPARTMENT. BONNET OPENING. We will exhibit a Complete Line of Fall and Winter Bonnets, Hats, Etc., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1869.

CARY, LINCOLN & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO WOOD & CARY), No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 9 28 34p

TO RENT. TO RENT—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, No. 142 and 143 Chestnut street. Also, Furnished House, No. 318 Walnut street. LEWIS H. REIDNER, No. 731 WALNUT STREET. 9 30 thust

TO RENT—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Cradell's Patent Crotches superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chestnut. 9p

WINES. TABLE SHERRY. A CHOICE TABLE SHERRY. At \$2.75 per gallon by the Cask of 20 gallons, or \$5 per gallon by the Five Gallon Demijohn. SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, IMPORTERS, S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT, 71 1/2 sth PHILADELPHIA. FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE. HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES. THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY. PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869. MESSRS. FARRELL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of your destructive fire of last night. We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe. We shall in a few days require a larger one, as will call upon you. Very respectfully, JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARELL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 9 8 tp

CHAMPION SAFES. PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869. MESSRS. FARRELL, HERRING & CO. Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein. You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof. Indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes. The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 924 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes. CHARLES WILLIAMS, Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the caton of Franklites or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown. FARRELL, HERRING & CO., PHILADELPHIA. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, No. 281 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 5 19 4p

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON, FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE, NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 5 31 A few doors above Chestnut st., Philad. CARPETINGS, ETC. NEW CARPETS. AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS AND ISGRAINS, Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc. LEEDON & SHAW, No. 910 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 9 23 3mp

NEW STYLES OF CARPETINGS, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH, AT THE LOWEST PRICES. JOSEPH ARCHWOOD, No. 832 ARCH STREET, 9 6 1m Two doors below Ninth, south side. FINANCIAL. DREXEL & CO. NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS, ISSUERS DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., DREXEL, HARRIS & Co. New York. Paris. 6 19 4